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The Role of Foreign Technology in Chinese Naval Modernization (U)

Defense Research Reference Series



Defense Intelligence Agency

DDB-1200-331-86 December 1986



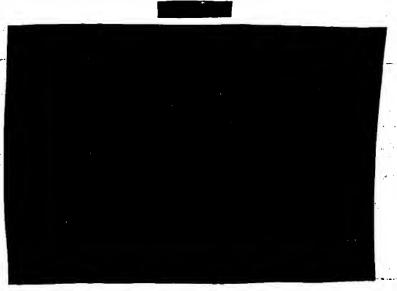
The Role of Foreign Technology in Chinese Naval Modernization (U)

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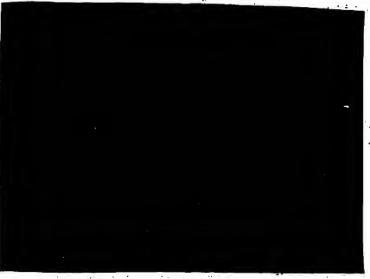
(U) For the time being, except in race cases where immediate needs cannot be deferred, the Navy's equipment maternization will take place only insofar as domestic industry and technology can perform it. In the past, the United have alternately disdained foreign technology or seen it as a panace. In their current Four Modernizations programs, the Chinese are pursaing a more pragmane approach, seeking to integrate foreign technology into indigenous development. Nevertheless, it remains to be seen whether China can meet the demands that numbers technology places on innovation, quality control, and resource allocation. There is often a dichotomy between China's emphasis on the principle of self-sufficiency, and the efficient and timely acquisition, by whatever means, of required technologies. When the two conflict, the principle of self-sufficiency presonantness.



(U) China's present ment concerns reflect, among other things, response to changing threat perceptions (major external influences have included the Victuan war, the withdrawal of Soviet assistance in 1980, and the Sino-Soviet border clashes in 1989). This threat perception shifted from the US to the USSR in the early 1980s and 1970s, as the USSR expanded its forces along the Sino-Soviet border and

¹(U) Economics is probably the greatest factor given the problem of scale, the sheet numbers of component received to modernize the force simply proclude outright purchase of the items required.

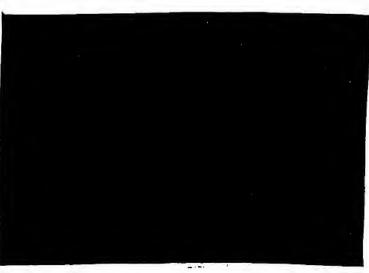
expanded its fleet in the Indian Ocean and South China Sea. Further expansion of the Soviet Pacific Fleet has provided additional impetus to China's naval modernization. However, Beijing continues to see the US as a decisive counterweight to Soviet naval forces. Hence, naval modernization moves at a deliberate pace.



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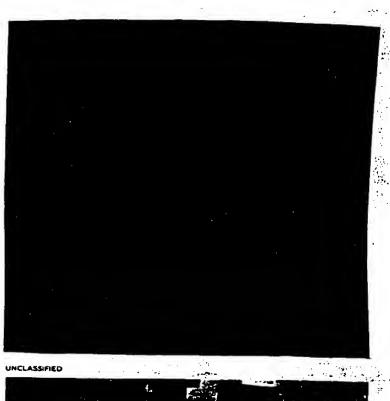
Figure 1. (U) "One of the essential tasks of the building of Navy modernization at present is to selze the opportune moment of the period of poscelul construction to make hig headway in navy equipment. The most important thing in Navy modernization is the modernization of its arms. The key to the modernization of its arms. The key to the modernization of own lies in the military scientific research. Therefore, it is perticularly necessary to strengthen demonstration work. Commercing with the areanth five-year plan, we must by demonstrate a new generation of any send make preparations for manufacturing in the eighth five-year plan so as to make considerable headway in the modernization of navy equipment by the end of the 1990s."—Liu Husqing. Commander, PLA Mary, January 1888.

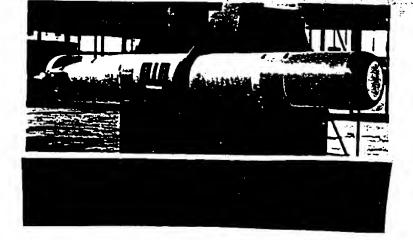


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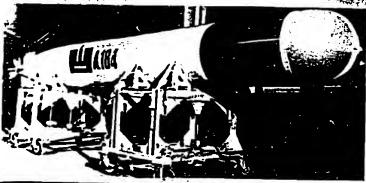


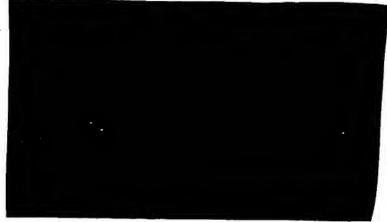
Figure 2. (U) PLA Navy Personnel. PRC Navy Commander in Chief Liu Huaqing listed five requirements for personnel needed for Navy building: 1) have lofty revolutionary ideals and the spirit of dedication to maritime undertakings: 2) be brave, selfless, and tenacious, and do things in a scientific and realistic way: 3) have fairly broad knowledges of science, technology, and culture and well as rich practical experiences at see: 4) have a strong sense of organization and discipline and the ability to deal with emergency situations flexibly and independently, and 5) have a strong physique









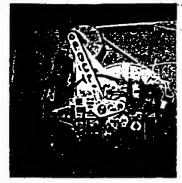


do Propurion systematics vary of Lee Savas et al. $N_{\rm S}$ $M_{\rm P}$. Lee outstands to SEL Sockings vote the MPS Propurion and with the West factor in Table



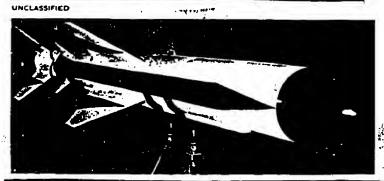


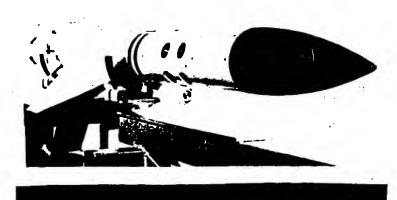
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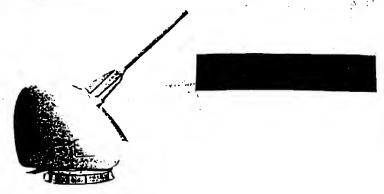








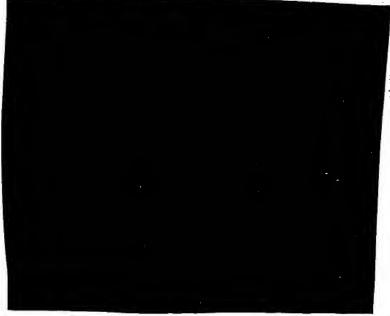
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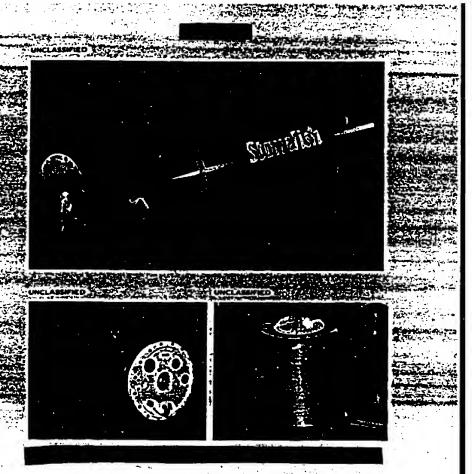


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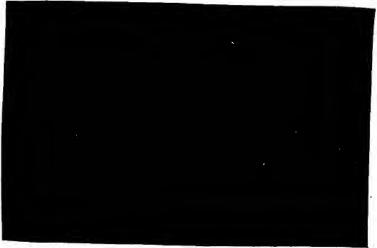


e. Command. Control, and Communications (C²) and Electronic Warfare (EW)

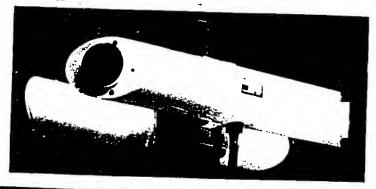
(U) The Chinese Navy is also actively developing its raval command and control and automated systems. The most significant technology transfer of this sort to date is a contract signed with Marconi of the UK in November 1981 for an undetermined number of NTC 2 radio communications control systems enhanced by a SEAFOX communications and intercom control system for their major

[&]quot;(C) SEAFOX coordinates command and control communications with ship nighting acatems."

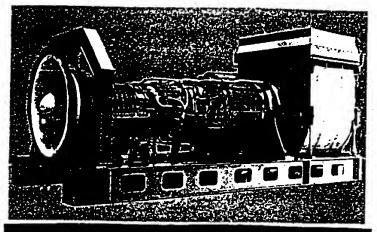
combatants. The NTC 2 is primarily designed for small navies; however, it would improve Chinese communication technology (including intra- and intership tactical communications). \Box



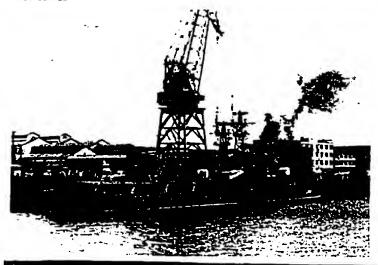
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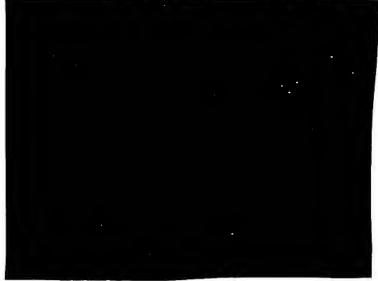




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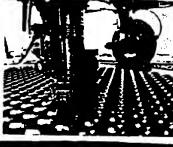








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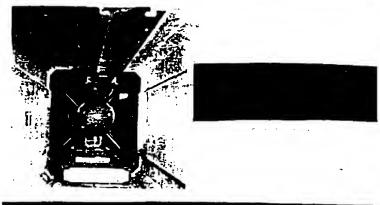
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6. CONCLUSION







Appendix B

Glossary of Naval Ship Types (U)

DD	Destroyer
FF	Frigate
PC	Patrol Craft
PTG	Missile Attack Boat
88	Attack Submarine
SSB	Ballistic Missile Submarine
SSG	Guided Missile Submarine

88G 88N Nuclear-Powered Attack Submarine